

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. V.]

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1824.

[NO. 238.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY TUESDAY,
By Philo White.

The terms of the Western Carolinian will hereafter be as follows: Three Dollars a year, of the Editor) until all arrears are paid. Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one. All letters addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

Congress.

IN SENATE.

Monday, Dec. 5th.—This being the day fixed for the second session of the eighteenth Congress, Mr. Gaillard, president pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice-President, took the chair; and the roll being called over, it appeared that 35 members were present. A committee was appointed, jointly, with such committee as the House of Representatives might appoint, to wait on the President of the United States, and inform him that the two Houses were assembled, and ready to receive any communication he might have to make.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
At 12 o'clock this day, the Speaker, (Hon. Henry Clay, of Ky.) took the chair, and the roll being called, 180 members answered to their names.

A committee was appointed on the part of this house, to join with the committee on the part of the Senate, to wait on the President of the U. S. and inform him that a quorum of both houses were assembled, and ready to receive any communication he may have to make to them.

Mr. Mitchell, of Md. offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Hon. the Speaker, invite our distinguished guest and benefactor, General LA FAYETTE, to a seat within the Hall of this House, and that he direct the manner of his reception.

This resolution gave rise to some debate as to what would be the most proper mode of expressing the respect felt in this House, towards this illustrious individual, which resulted in the adoption of the following resolution, proposed by Mr. A. Stevenson, as a substitute for the other:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed on the part of this House, to join such committee as may be appointed on the part of the Senate, to consider and report what respectful mode it may be proper for Congress to adopt to receive General LA FAYETTE, and to testify the very high gratification which he has afforded it by his present visit to the United States, made in pursuance of the invitation given to him by Congress during its last Session.

The committee was appointed, to consist, on the part of this House, of 13 members, viz: Messrs. Mitchell, A. Stevenson, Livingston, Storrs, Trimble, McLane, of Delaware, Webster, Mallory, Ingham, Forsyth, Mangum, McDuffie, and Eddy.

The committee appointed to wait on the President, reported, that he would, to-morrow, at 12 o'clock, make his communication.

Tuesday, Dec. 7th.—The President of the United States (transmitted, this day, to both Houses of Congress, the following

Message:

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate,
and of the House of Representatives:

The view which I have now to present to you, of our affairs, foreign and domestic, realizes the most sanguine anticipations which have been entertained, of the public prosperity. If we look to the whole, our growth, as a nation, continues to be rapid beyond example: if to the states which compose it, the same gratifying spectacle is exhibited. Our expansion over the vast territory within our limits, has been great, without indicating any decline in those sections from which the emigration has been most conspicuous. We have daily gained strength, by a native population, in every quarter: a population devoted to our happy system of government, and cherishing the bond of union with fraternal affection. Experience has already shown, that the difference of climate, and of industry proceeding from that cause, inseparable from such vast domains, and which, under other systems, might have a repulsive tendency, cannot fail to produce with us, under wise regulations, the opposite effect. What one portion wants, the other may supply,

and this will be most sensibly felt by the parts most distant from each other, forming thereby a domestic market, and an active intercourse between the extremes, and through every portion

of the Union, by a happy distribution of power between the National and State Governments, the sovereignty of the people, and are fully adequate to the great purposes for which they were respectively instituted, causes which might otherwise lead to dismemberment, operate powerfully to draw us closer together. In every other circumstance, a correct view of the actual state of our Union, must be equally gratifying to our constituents. Our relations with foreign powers are of a friendly character, although certain interesting differences remain unsettled with some. Our revenue, under the mild system of impost and tonnage, continues to be adequate to all the purposes of the government. Our agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and navigation flourish. Our fortifications are advancing in the degree authorized by existing appropriations, to maturity; and due provision is made for the maintenance of the Navy, to the limit prescribed for it by law. For these blessings we owe to Almighty God, from whom we derive them, and with profound reverence, our most grateful and unceasing acknowledgments.

In advertent to our relations with foreign powers, which are always an object of the highest importance, I have to remark, that of the subjects which have been brought into discussion with them, during the present administration, some have been satisfactorily terminated; others have been suspended, to be resumed hereafter, under circumstances more favourable to success; and others are still in negotiation, with the hope that they may be adjusted, with mutual accommodation, to the interests and to the satisfaction of the respective parties. It has been the invariable object of this government to cherish the most friendly relation with every power, and on principles and conditions which might make them permanent. A systematic effort has been made to place our commerce, with each power, on a footing of perfect reciprocity; to settle with each, in a spirit of candour and liberality, all existing differences, and to anticipate and remove, so far as it might be practicable, all causes of future variance.

It having been stipulated, by the seventh article of the Convention of Navigation and Commerce, which was concluded on the 24th of June, 1822, between the United States and France, that the said Convention should continue in force for two years from the first of October of that year, and for an indefinite term afterwards, unless one of the parties should declare its intention to renounce it, in which event it should cease to operate at the end of six months from such declaration; and no such intention having been announced, the Convention having been found advantageous to both parties, it has since remained, and still remains, in full force. At the time when that convention was concluded, many interesting subjects were left unsettled, and particularly our claims to indemnity for depredations which were committed on our commerce in the late wars. For these interests and claims, it was in the contemplation of the parties to make provision at a subsequent day, by a more comprehensive and definitive treaty. The object has been duly attended since, by the Executive, but as yet it has not been accomplished. It is hoped that a favorable opportunity will present itself for opening a negotiation, which may embrace and arrange all existing differences, and every other concern in which they have a common interest, upon the accession of the present King of France, an event which has occurred since the last session of Congress.

With Great-Britain, our commercial intercourse rests on the same footing that it did at the last session. By the convention of 1815, the commerce between the United States and the British dominions, in Europe, and the East Indies, was arranged on a prin-

ciple of reciprocity. The convention was confirmed and continued in force, with slight exceptions, by a subsequent treaty, for the term of ten years, from the 20th of October, 1818, the date of the latter. The trade with the British colonies in the West Indies, &c. has, yet, been arranged by treaty, or otherwise, to our satisfaction. An approach to that result has been made by legislative acts, whereby many serious impediments which had been raised by the parties, in defence of their respective claims, were removed. An earnest desire exists, and has been manifested, on the part of this government, to place the commerce with the colonies, likewise, on a footing of reciprocal advantage; and it is hoped, that the British government, seeing the justice of the proposal, and its importance to the colonies, will, ere long, accede to it.

The Commissioners who were appointed for the adjustment of the boundary between the territories of the U. States and those of Great Britain, specified in the fifth article of the Treaty of Ghent, having disagreed in their decision; and both governments having agreed to establish that boundary, by amicable negotiation between them, it is hoped that it may be satisfactorily adjusted in that mode. The boundary specified by the sixth article, has been established, by the decision of the commissioners. From the progress made in that provided for by the seventh, according to a report recently received, there is good cause to presume that it will be settled in the course of the ensuing year.

It is a cause of serious regret, that no arrangement has yet been finally concluded between the two governments, to secure, by joint co-operation, the suppression of the slave trade. It was the object of the British government, in the early stages of the negotiation, to adopt a plan for the suppression, which should include the concession of the mutual right of search, by the ships or war of each party, of the vessels of the other, for suspected offenders. This was objected to by this government, on the principle that as the right of search was a right of war, of a belligerent towards a neutral power, it might have an ill effect to extend it, by treaty, to an offence which had been made comparatively mild to a time of peace. Anxious, however, for the suppression of this trade, it was thought advisable, in compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, founded on an Act of Congress, to propose to the British government an expedient, which should be free from that objection, and more effectual for the object, by making it piratical. In that mode, the enormity of the crime would place the offenders out of the protection of their government, and involve no question of search, or other question, between the parties, touching their respective rights. It was believed, also, that it would completely suppress the trade, in the vessels of both parties, and by their respective citizens and subjects in those of other powers, with whom, it was hoped, that the odium which would thereby be attached to it, would produce a corresponding arrangement, and by means thereof, its entire extirpation forever. A convention to this effect was concluded and signed in London, on the thirteenth day of March, 1824, by plenipotentiaries duly authorized by both governments, to the ratification of which certain obstacles have arisen, which are not yet entirely removed. The differences between the parties still remaining, has been reduced to a point, not of sufficient magnitude, as is presumed, to be permitted to defeat an object so near to the heart of both nations, and so desirable to the friends of humanity throughout the world. As objections, however, to the principle recommended by the House of Representatives, or at least to the consequences inseparable from it, and which are understood to apply to the law, have been raised, which may deserve a reconsideration of the whole subject, I have thought it proper to suspend the conclusion of a new convention until the definitive sentiments of Congress may be ascertained. The

documents relating to the negotiation, are, with that intent, submitted to your consideration.

Our commerce with Sweden has been placed on footing of perfect reciprocity, by treaty; and with Russia, the Netherlands, the Hanseatic Cities, the Dukedoms of Oldenburg and Sardinia, by internal regulations on each side, founded on mutual agreement, between the respective governments.

The principles upon which the commercial policy of the United States is founded, are to be traced to an early period. They are essentially connected with those upon which their independence was declared, and owe their origin to the enlightened men who took the lead in our affairs at the important epoch. They are developed in their first treaty of commerce with France, of the 6th of February, 1778, and by a formal commission which was instituted immediately after the conclusion of their revolutionary struggle, for the purpose of negotiating treaties of commerce with every European power. The first treaty of the United States with Prussia, which was negotiated by that commission, affords a fine illustration of those principles. The act of Congress of the 3d of March, 1815, adopted immediately after the return of a general peace, was a new overtone to foreign nations, to establish our commercial relations with them, on the basis of free and equal reciprocity. That principle has pervaded all the acts of Congress, and all the negotiations of the Executive on the subject since.

A convention for the settlement of important questions, in relation to the North-West Coast of this continent, and its adjoining seas, was concluded and signed at St. Petersburg, on the day last, by the Ministers Plenipotentiary of the United States, and Plenipotentiaries of the Imperial government of Russia. It will immediately be laid before the Senate, for the exercise of the constitutional authority of ratification. It is proper to add, that the manner in which this negotiation was invited and conducted, on the part of the Emperor, has been very satisfactory.

The great and extraordinary changes which have happened in the governments of Spain and Portugal, within the last two years, without seriously affecting the friendly relations which, under all of them, have been maintained with those powers by the United States, have been obstacles to the adjustment of the particular subjects of discussion which have arisen with each. A resolution of the Senate, adopted at their last session, called for information, as to the effect produced upon our relations with Spain, by the recognition, on the part of the United States, of the independent South American government. The papers containing that information are now communicated to Congress.

A Charge d' Affaires has been received from the independent government of Brazil. That country, heretofore a colonial possession of Portugal, had some years since been proclaimed, by the sovereign of Portugal himself, an independent kingdom. Since his return to Lisbon, a resolution in Brazil has established a new government there, with an imperial title, at the head of which is placed the Prince in whom the regency had been vested, by the king, at the time of his departure. There is reason to expect, that by amicable negotiation, the independence of Brazil will ere long be recognized by Portugal herself.

With the remaining powers of Europe, with those on the coast of Barbary, and with all the new South American states, our relations are of a friendly character. We have ministers Plenipotentiary residing with the republics of Colombia and Chili, and have received ministers, of the same rank, from Colombia, Guatemala, Buenos Ayres and Mexico. Our commercial relations, with all those states, are mutually beneficial and increasing. With the republic of Colombia, a treaty of commerce has been formed, of which a copy is received, and the original daily expected. A negotiation for a like treaty, would have been com-

menced with Buenos Ayres, had it not been prevented by the indisposition and lamented decease of Mr. Rodney, our minister there, and to whose memory the most respectful attention has been shown, by the government of that country. In our treaty with Tunis, has been obtained, by our consular agent residing there, the official document of which, when received, will be laid before the Senate.

The attention of the government has been drawn with great solicitude to other subjects, and particularly to that relating to a state of maritime war, involving the relative rights of neutral and belligerent in such wars. Most of the difficulties which we have experienced, and of the losses which we have sustained, since the establishment of our independence, have proceeded from the unsettled state of those rights, and the extent to which the belligerent claim has been carried against the neutral party. It is impossible to look back on the occurrences of the late wars in Europe, and to behold the disregard which was paid to our rights as a neutral power, and the waste which was made of our commerce by the parties to those wars, by various acts of their respective governments, and under the pretext by each that the other had set the example, without great mortification, and a fixed purpose never to submit to the like in future. An attempt to remove those causes of possible variance, by friendly negotiation, and on just principles, which should be applicable to all parties, could, it was presumed, be viewed by none, other than as a proof of an earnest desire to preserve those relations with every power. In the late war between France and Spain, a crisis occurred in which it seemed probable that all the controvertible principles, involved in such wars, might be brought into discussion, and settled to the satisfaction of all parties. Propositions having this object in view, have been made to the governments of Great powers, which have been received in a friendly manner by all, but as yet no treaty has been formed with either for its accomplishment. The policy will, it is presumed, be persevered in, with the hope that it may be successful.

It will always be recollected, that with one of the parties to those wars, and from whom we received those injuries, we sought redress by war. From the other, with whose then reigning government our vessels were seized in port, as well as at sea, and their cargoes confiscated, indemnity has been expected, but has not yet been rendered. It was under the influence of the latter that our vessels were likewise seized by the governments of Spain, Holland, Denmark, Sweden and Naples, and from whom indemnity has been claimed, and is still expected, with the exception of Spain, by whom it has been rendered. With both parties we had abundant cause of war, but we had no alternative but to resist that which was most powerful at sea, and pressed us nearest at home. With this all differences were settled by a treaty founded on conditions fair and honourable to both, and which has been so far executed with perfect good faith. It has been earnestly hoped, that the other would, of its own accord, and from a sentiment of justice and conciliation, make to our citizens the indemnity to which they are entitled, and thereby remove, from our relations, any just cause of discontent on our side.

It is estimated that the receipts into the Treasury during the current year exclusive of loans, will exceed \$18,500,000, which, with the sum remaining in the Treasury at the end of the last year, amounting to \$9,463,922 81, will, after discharging the current disbursements of the year, the interest on the public debt, and upwards of \$11,500,000 of the principal, leave a balance of more than three millions of dollars on the first day of January next.

A large amount of the debt contracted during the late war, bearing an interest of six per cent. becoming redeemable in the course of the ensuing year, it at could be discharged by the ordinary revenue, the act of the

26th of May authorized a loan of five millions of dollars at 4 per cent. to meet the same. By this arrangement an annual saving will accrue to the public of \$75,000.

Under the act of the 13th of May last, a loan of \$3,000,000 was authorized in order to meet the awards under the Florida treaty, which was negotiated at the Bank of the United States at 4-1-3 per cent. the limit by the act. By this provision, the claims of our citizens, who had sustained so great a loss by spoliation, and from whom indemnity had been so long withheld, were promptly paid. For these advances the public will

sale of the lands of Florida. Of the great advantages resulting from the acquisition of the territory in other respects, too high an estimate cannot be formed. It is estimated that the receipts into the Treasury, during the year 1835, will be sufficient to meet the disbursements of the year, including the sum of ten millions of dollars, which is annually appropriated by the act constituting the Sinking Fund, to the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt.

The whole amount of the public debt, on the first day of January next, may be estimated at \$86,000, inclusive of \$2,500,000 of the loan authorized by the act of 26th May last. In this estimate is included a stock of \$7,000,000, issued for the purchase of that amount of the capital stock of the Bank of the United States, and which, as the stock of the Bank still held by the government, will at least be fully equal to its reimbursement, ought not to be considered as constituting a part of the public debt. Estimating, then, the whole amount of the public debt at \$79,000,000, and regarding the annual receipts and expenditures of the government, a well founded hope may be entertained, that should no unexpected event occur, the whole of the public debt may be discharged in the course of ten years, and the government be left at liberty afterwards to apply such portion of the revenue as may not be necessary for current expenses, to such other objects as may be most conducive to the public security and welfare. That the sums applicable to these objects will be very considerable, may be fairly concluded, when it is recollected, that a large amount of the public revenue has been applied, since the late war, to the construction of the public buildings in this city, to the erection of fortifications along the coast, and of arsenals in different parts of the Union; to the augmentation of the Navy; to the extinguishment of the Indian title to large tracts of fertile territory; to the acquisition of Florida; to pensions to Revolutionists of the late war. On many of these objects, the expense will annually be diminished, and at no distant period cease on most or all. On the first day of January, 1817, the public debt amounted to \$123,591,965 16; and, notwithstanding the large sums which have been applied to these objects, it has been reduced, since then, \$37,446,961 78. The last of the public debt will be redeemable on the first of January, 1835, and while there is the best reason to believe that the resources of the government will be continually adequate to such portion of it as may become due, in the interval, it is recommended to Congress to seize every opportunity which may present itself, to reduce the rate of interest upon every part thereof. The high state of the public credit, and the great abundance of money, are at this time very favourable to such a result. It must be very gratifying to our fellow-citizens, to witness this flourishing state of the public finances, when it is recollected that no burden whatever has been imposed upon them.

The Military Establishment in all its branches, in the performance of the various duties assigned to each, justifies the favourable view which was presented of the efficiency of its organization, at the last session. All the appropriations have been regularly applied to the objects intended by Congress; and, so far as the disbursements have been made, the accounts have been rendered and settled, without loss to the public. The condition of the army itself, as relates to the officers and men, in science and discipline, is highly respectable. The Military Academy, on which the army essentially rests, and to which it is much indebted for this state of improvement, has attained, in comparison with any other institution of a like kind, a high degree of perfection. Experience, however, has shown, that the dispersed condition of the Corps of Artillery is unfavourable to the efficiency of that important branch of the Military Establishment. To remedy this inconvenience, eleven companies have been assembled at the fortifications erected at Old Point Comfort, as a school for artillery instruction; with an intention, as they shall be perfected in the various duties of that service, to order them to other posts, and supply their places with other companies, for instruction in like manner. In this mode, a complete knowledge of the science and duties of artillery will be extended throughout the whole Corps of Artillery. But, to carry this object fully into effect, will require the aid of Congress; to obtain which, the sub-

ject is now submitted to your consideration.

Of the progress which has been made in the construction of Fortifications for the permanent defence of our maritime frontier, according to the plan decided on, and to the extent of the existing appropriations, the report of the Secretary of War, which is herewith communicated, will give a detailed account. Their final completion cannot fail to give great additional security to that frontier, and to diminish proportionably the expense of defending it in the event of war.

The provisions in the several acts of Congress of the last session, for the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi and the Ohio, of the Harbour of Presque on Lake Erie, and the repair of the Plymouth Beach, are in a course of regular execution; and there is reason to believe that the appropriation in each instance will be adequate to the object. To carry these improvements fully into effect, the superintendence of them has been assigned to officers of the Corps of Engineers.

Under the act of the 30th April last, authorizing the President to cause a survey to be made with the necessary plan, and estimates of such roads and canals, as he might deem of national importance, in a commercial or military point of view, consisting of two distinguished officers of the Corps of Engineer and a distinguished Civil Engineer, with assistants, who have been actively employed in carrying into effect the objects of the act. They have carefully examined between the Potomac and the Ohio rivers; between the Alleghany and the Susquehanna; and the routes between the Delaware and the Potomac, and between Buzzard's bay and between Boston harbour and Narraganset bay. Such portion of the Corps of Topographical Engineers as could be spared from the survey of the coast, has been employed in surveying the very important route between the Potomac and the Ohio. Considerable progress has been made in it, but the survey cannot be completed until the next season. It is gratifying to add, from the view already taken, that there is good cause to believe that this great national object may be fully accomplished.

It is contemplated to commence early in the next season the execution of the other branch of the act, that which relates to roads, and with the survey of a route from this city, through the southern states, to New-Orleans, the importance of which cannot be too highly estimated. All the officers of both the Corps of Engineers, who could be spared from other services, have been employed in exploring and surveying the routes for canals, and a plan for both objects for the great purpose specified, will require a thorough knowledge of every part of our Union, and of the relation of each part to the others, and of all to the seat of the General Government. For such a digest, it will be necessary that the information be full, minute, and precise. With a view to these important objects, I submit to the consideration of Congress, the propriety of enlarging both the Corps of Engineers, the Military and Topographical. It need scarcely be remarked, that the more extensively these Corps are engaged in the improvement of their country, in the execution of the powers of Congress, and in aid of the states, in such improvements as lie beyond that limit, when such aid is desired, the happier the effect will be, in many views, of which the subject is susceptible. By profiting of their science, the works will always be well executed; and by giving to the officers such employment, our union will derive all the advantage, in peace as well as war, from their talents and services, which they can afford. In this mode, also, the Military will be incorporated with the Civil, and unfounded and injurious distinctions and prejudices of every kind be done away. To the Corps themselves, this service cannot fail to be equally useful—since, by the knowledge they would thus acquire, they would be eminently better qualified, in the event of war, for the great purpose for which they were instituted.

Our relations with the Indian tribes, within our limits, have not been materially changed during the year. The hostile disposition evinced by certain tribes, on the Missouri, during the last year, still continues, and has extended, in some degree, to those on the upper Mississippi, and the upper Lakes. Several parties of our citizens have been plundered and murdered, by those tribes. In order to establish relations of friendship with them, Congress at the last session made an appropriation for treaties with them, and for the employment of a suitable military escort to accompany and attend the Commissioners at the places appointed for the negotiations. This object has not been effected. The season was too far advanced when the appropriation was made, and the distance too great to permit; but measures have been taken, and all the preparations will be completed, to accomplish it at an early period in the next season.

Believing that the hostility of the tribes, particularly on the upper Mississippi and the lakes, is, in no small degree, owing to the wars which are carried on between

the tribes residing in that quarter, measures have been taken to bring about a general peace among them, which, if successful, will not only tend to the security of our citizens, but be of great advantage to the Indians themselves. With the exception of the tribes referred to, our relations with all the others are on the most friendly footing; and it affords me great satisfaction to add, that they are making steady advances in civilization, and the improvement of their condition. Many of the tribes have already made great progress in the arts of civilized life. This desirable result has been brought about by the humane and persevering policy of the government, and particularly by means of the appropriation for the civilization of the Indians. There have been established, under the provisions of this act, thirty-two schools, containing nine hundred and sixteen scholars, who are well instructed in several branches of literature, and likewise in agriculture and the ordinary arts of life.

Under the appropriation to authorize treaties with the Creek and Quapaw Indians, Commissioners have been appointed and negotiations are now pending, but the result is not yet known.

For more full information, respecting the principle which has been adopted for carrying into effect the act of Congress authorizing surveys, with plans and estimates for canals and roads, and on every other branch of duty incident to the Department of War, I refer you to the report of the Secretary.

The squadron in the Mediterranean has been maintained in the extent which was proposed in the report of the Secretary of the Navy of the last year, and has afforded to our commerce the necessary protection in that sea. Apprehending, however, that unfriendly relations which have existed between Algiers and some of the powers of Europe, might be extended to us, it has been thought expedient to augment the force there, and, in consequence, the "North Carolina," a ship of the line, has been prepared, and will sail in a few days to join it.

The force employed in the gulph of Mexico, and in the neighbouring Seas, for the suppression of piracy, has likewise been preserved essentially in the state in which it was during the last year. A persevering effort has been made for the accomplishment of that object, and much protection has thereby been afforded to our commerce, but still the practice is far from being suppressed. From every view which has been taken of the subject, it is thought that it will be necessary rather to augment than to diminish our force in that quarter. There is reason to believe that the pirates now complained of, are committed by bands of robbers who inhabit the land, and who, by preserving good intelligence with the Towns, and seizing favourable opportunities, rush forth and fall on unprotected merchant vessels, of which they make an easy prey. The pillage thus taken, they carry to their lurking places and dispose of afterwards at prices tending to seduce the neighbouring population. This combination is understood to be of great extent, and is the more to be deprecated because the crime of piracy is often attended with the murder of the crews, these robbers knowing, if any survived, their lurking places would be exposed, and they be caught and punished. That this atrocious practice should be carried to such extent, is cause of equal surprise and regret. It is presumed that it must be attributed to the relaxed and feeble state of the local governments, since it is not doubted, from the high character of the Governor of Cuba, who is well known and much respected here, that if he had the power, he would promptly suppress it. Whether those robbers should be pursued on the land, the local authorities be made responsible for these atrocities, or any other measure be resorted to suppress them, is submitted to the consideration of Congress.

In execution of the laws for the suppression of the Slave Trade, a vessel has been occasionally sent from the squadron to the coast of Africa, with orders to return thence by the usual track of the slave ships, and to seize any of our vessels which might be engaged in that trade. None have been found, and it is believed, that none are thus employed. It is well known, however, that the trade still exists under other flags.

The health of our squadron, while at Thompson's Island has been much better during the present than it was the last season. Some improvements have been made, and others are contemplated there, which, it is believed, will have a very salutary effect. On the Pacific our commerce has much increased; and on that coast, as on that sea, the United States have many important interests, which require attention and protection. It is thought that all the considerations which suggested the expediency of placing a squadron on that sea, operate with augmented force, for maintaining it there, at least to an equal extent.

For detailed information respecting the state of our maritime force on each sea, the improvement necessary to be made, either in the organization of the Naval Establishment generally, or of the laws for its better government, I refer you to

the Report of the Secretary of the Navy which is herewith communicated.

The revenue of the Post-Office Department has received a considerable augmentation in the present year. The current receipts will exceed the expenditures, although the transportation of the mail within the year has been much increased. A Report of the Postmaster General, which is transmitted, will furnish, in detail, the necessary information respecting the administration and present state of this Department.

In conformity with the resolution of Congress, of the last session, an invitation was given to General La Fayette, to visit the United States, with an assurance that he should be treated as a guest of the nation, and that he should be conveyed across the Atlantic, whenever it might be convenient for him to sail. He declined the offer of the public ship, from motives of delicacy, but assured me that he had long intended, and would certainly visit the Union in the course of the present year. In August last he arrived at New-York, where he was received with the warmth of affection and gratitude to which his very important and disinterested services and sacrifices in our revolutionary struggle, so eminently entitled him. A corresponding sentiment has since been manifested in his favour throughout every portion of our Union, and affectionate invitations have been given him to extend his visits to them. To these he has yielded all the accommodation in his power. At every designated point of rendezvous, the whole population of the neighboring country has been assembled to greet him; among whom it has excited in a peculiar manner the sensibility of all to behold the surviving members of our revolutionary contest, civil and military, who had shared with him in the toils and dangers of the war, many of them in a decrepit state. A more interesting spectacle, it is believed, was never witnessed, because none could be founded on purer principles—none proceed from higher or more disinterested motives. That the feelings of those who had fought and bled with him, in a common cause, should have been much excited, was natural. There are, however, circumstances attending these interviews, which pervaded the whole community, and touched the breasts of every age, even the youngest among us. There was not an individual present, who had not some relative who had participated in those scenes, nor an infant who had not heard the relation of them. But the circumstances which was most sensibly felt, and which his presence brought forcibly to the recollection of all, was the great cause in which we were engaged, and the blessing which we have derived from our success in it. The struggle was for independence and liberty, public and personal, and in this we succeeded. The meeting with one who had borne so great a part in that great struggle, and from such lofty and disinterested motives, could not fail to affect, profoundly, every individual, and of every age. It is natural we should all take as deep an interest in his future welfare, as we do. His high claims on our Union are felt, and the sentiment universal, that they should be met in a generous spirit. Under these impressions, I invite your attention to the subject, with a view that, regarding his very important services, losses, and sacrifices, a provision may be made and tendered to him, which shall correspond with the sentiments, and be worthy the character, of the American people.

In turning our attention to the condition of the civilized world, in which the United States have always taken a deep interest it is gratifying to see how large a portion of it is blessed with peace. The only wars which now exist within that limit, are those between Turkey and Greece, in Europe; and between Spain and the new Governments, our neighbors, in this hemisphere. In both these wars the cause of independence, of liberty and humanity, continues to prevail. The success of Greece, when the relative population of the contending parties is considered, commands our admiration and applause, and that it has had a similar effect with the neighboring Powers, is obvious. The feeling of the whole civilized world is excited, in a high degree, in their favor. May we not hope that these sentiments, winning on the hearts of their respective Governments, may lead to a more decisive result? that they may produce an accord among them, to replace Greece on the ground which she formerly held, and to which her heroic exertions, at this day, so eminently entitle her?

With respect to the contest, to which our neighbors are a party, it is evident that Spain, as a power, is scarcely felt in it. These new states had completely achieved their independence, before it was acknowledged by the United States, and they have since maintained it, with little foreign pressure. The disturbances which have appeared in certain portions of that vast territory, have proceeded from internal causes, which had their origin in their former governments, and have not yet been thoroughly removed. It is manifest that these causes are daily losing their effect, and that these new states are settling down under governments elective and representative in eve-

ry branch, similar to our own. In this course we ardently wish them to persevere, under a firm conviction that it will promote their happiness. In this their career, however, we have not interfered, believing that every people have a right to institute for themselves the government which, in their judgment, may suit them best. Our example is before them, of the good effect of which, being our neighbors, they are competent judges, and to their judgment we leave it, in the expectation that other powers will pursue the same policy. The deep interest which we take in their independence in their enjoyment of all the rights incident thereto, especially in the very important one of instituting their own governments, has been declared, and is known to the world. Separated, as we are from Europe by the great Atlantic ocean, we can have no concerns in the wars of the European Governments, nor in the causes which produce them. The balance of power between them, into which ever scale it may turn in its various vibrations, cannot affect us. It is the interest of the United States to preserve the most friendly relations with every power, and on conditions fair, equal, and applicable to all. But, in regard to our neighbors, our situation is different. It is impossible for the European Governments to interfere in their concerns, especially in those alluded to, which are vital, without affecting us; indeed, the motive which might induce such interference in the present state of the war between the parties, if a war it may be called, would appear to be equally applicable to us. It is gratifying to know that some of the powers with whom we enjoy a very friendly intercourse, and to whom these views have been communicated, have appeared to acquiesce in them.

The augmentation of our population, with the expansion of our Union, and increased number of States, have produced effects in certain branches of our system, which merit the attention of Congress. Some of our arrangements, and particularly the Judiciary Establishments, were made with a view to the original thirteen states only. Since then the United States have required a vast extent of territory; eleven new states have been admitted into the Union; and territories have been laid off for three others, which will, likewise, be admitted at no distant day. An organization of the Supreme Court, which assigns to the Judges any portion of the duties which belong to the inferior, requiring their passage over so vast a space, under any distribution of the states that may now be made, if not impracticable in the execution, must render it impossible for them to discharge the duties of either branch with advantage to the Union. The duties of the Supreme Court would be of great importance, if its decisions were confined to the ordinary limits of other tribunals; but when it is considered that this court decides, and in the last resort, on all the great questions which arise under our Constitution, involving those between the United States, individually, between the states and the United States, and between the latter and foreign powers, too high an estimate of their importance cannot be formed. The great interests of the nation seem to require that the Judges of the Supreme Court should be exempted from every other duty, than that which is incident to that high trust. The organization of the inferior courts would, of course, be adapted to circumstances. It is presumed that such an one might be formed, as would secure an able and faithful discharge of their duties, and without any material augmentation of expense.

The condition of the Aborigines within our limits, and especially those who are within the limits of any of the States, merits likewise particular attention. Experience has shown, that unless the tribes be civilized, they can never be incorporated into our system, in any form whatever. It has likewise shown, that in the regular augmentation of our population, with the extension of our settlements, their situation will become deplorable, if their extinction is not menaced. Some well-digested plan, which will rescue them from such calamities, is due to their rights, to the rights of humanity, and to the honor of the nation. Their civilization is indispensable to their safety, and this can be accomplished only by degrees. The process must commence with the infant state, through whom some effect may be wrought on the parental. Difficulties of the most serious character present themselves to the attainment of this very desirable result, on the territory on which they now reside. To remove them from it by force, even with a view to their own security and happiness, would be revolting to humanity, and utterly unjustifiable. Between the limits of our present States and Territories, and the Rocky Mountains and Mexico, there is a vast territory to which they might be invited, with inducements which might be successful. It is thought, if that territory should be divided into districts, by previous agreement with the tribes now residing there, and civil governments established in each, with schools for every branch of instruction in literature and the arts of civilized

life, that all the tribes now within our limits might gradually be drawn there.—The execution of this plan would necessarily be attended with expense, and that not inconsiderable; but it is doubted whether any other can be devised, which would be less liable to that objection, or more likely to succeed.

In looking to the interests which the United States have on the Pacific Ocean, and on the western coast of this continent, the propriety of establishing a military post at the mouth of Columbia River, or at some other point in that quarter, within our acknowledged limits, is submitted to the consideration of Congress. Along the coast, have much increased, and are increasing. It is thought that military post to which our ships of war might resort, would afford protection to every interest, and have a tendency to conciliate the tribes to the north-west, with whom our trade is extensive. It is thought also that, by the establishment of such a post, the intercourse between our western states and territories, and the Pacific, and our trade with the tribes residing in the interior, on each side of the Rocky Mountain, would be essentially promoted. To carry this object into effect, the appropriation of an adequate sum to authorize the employment of a frigate, with an officer of the corps of Engineers, to explore the mouth of the Columbia river and the coast contiguous thereto, to enable the Executive to make such establishment at the most suitable point, is recommended to Congress.

It is thought that attention is also due to the improvement of this city. The communication between the public buildings, and in various other parts, and the grounds around those buildings, require it. It is presumed also, that the completion of the canal from the Tiber to the Eastern Branch, would have a very salutary effect. Great exertions have been made, and expense incurred by the citizens, in improvements of various kinds; but those which are suggested belong exclusively to the government, or are of a nature to require expenditures beyond their resources. The public lots which are still for sale, would, it is not doubted, be more than adequate to these purposes.

From the view above presented, it is manifest, that the situation of the United States is in the highest degree prosperous and happy. There is no object, which, as a people, we can desire, which we do not possess, or which is not within our reach. Blessed with governments the happiest which the world ever knew, with no distinct orders in society, or divided interests in any portion of the vast territory over which their dominion extends, we have every motive to cling together which can animate a virtuous and enlightened people. The great object is to preserve these blessings, and to hand them down to the latest posterity. Our experience ought to satisfy us, that our progress, under the most correct and provident policy, will not be exempt from danger. Our institutions form an important epoch in the history of the civilized world. On their preservation, and in their utmost purity, every thing will depend. Extending, as our interests do, to every part of the inhabited globe, and to every sea, to which our citizens are carried by their industry and enterprise, to which they are invited by the wants of others, and have a right to go, we must either protect them in the enjoyment of their rights, or abandon them, in certain events, to waste and desolation. Our attitude is highly interesting as relates to other powers, and particularly to our southern neighbors. We have duties to perform with respect to all, to which we must be faithful. To every kind of danger we should pay the most vigilant and unceasing attention; remove the cause when practicable, and be prepared to meet it when inevitable.

Against foreign danger the policy of the Government seems to be already settled. The events of the late war admonished us to make our maritime frontier impregnable, by a well digested chain of fortifications, and to give efficient protection to our commerce, by augmenting our Navy to a certain extent; which has been steadily pursued, and which it is incumbent upon us to complete, as soon as circumstances will permit. In the event of war, it is on the maritime frontier that we shall be assailed. It is in that quarter, therefore, we should be prepared to meet the attack. It is there that our whole force will be called into action, to prevent the destruction of our towns, and the desolation and pillage of the interior. To give full effect to this policy, great improvements will be indispensable. Access to those works, by every practicable communication, should be made easy, and in every direction. The intercourse, also, between every part of our Union, should be promoted, and facilitated by the exercise of those powers, which may comport with a faithful regard to the great principles of our Constitution.—With respect to internal causes, these great principles point out, with equal certainty, the policy to be pursued. Resting on the people, as our Governments do, State and National, with well defined powers, it is of the highest importance that they severally keep within the limits

prescribed to them. Fulfilling that sacred duty, it is of equal importance, that the movement between them be harmonious; and in case of any disagreement, should any such occur, that a calm appeal be made to the People; and that their voice be heard, and promptly obeyed.—Both Governments being instituted for the common good, we cannot fail to prosper, while those who made them, are attentive to the conduct of their representatives, and control their measures. In the pursuit of these great objects, let a generous spirit, and national views and feelings be indulged, and let every part recollect, that, by cherishing that spirit, and improving the condition of the others, in what relates to their welfare, the general interest will not only be promoted, but the local advantage reciprocated, by all.

I cannot conclude this communication, the last of the kind which I shall have to make, without recollecting, with great sensibility and heartfelt gratitude, the many instances of the public confidence, and the generous support which I have received from my fellow-citizens in the various trusts with which I have been honored. Having commenced my service in early youth, and continued it since with few and short intervals, I have witnessed the great difficulties to which our Union has been exposed, and admired the virtue and courage with which they were surmounted. From the present prosperous and happy state, I derive a gratification which I cannot express. That these blessings may be preserved and perpetuated, will be the object of my fervent and unceasing prayers to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe.

JAMES MONROE.
Washington, Dec. 7, 1824.

Salisbury:

TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 28, 1824.

Congress.—We have received eleven day's proceedings of this body; but from the extreme length of the President's message, we are obliged to omit all except a few items, and to epitomize the rest of the intelligence received by last mail.

In the U. S. senate, on the 9th inst. according to previous arrangements, the doors were thrown open, and Gen. LA FAYETTE was introduced into the senate chamber, and invited by the President thereof to a seat: a resolution was then unanimously adopted, for the senate to adjourn immediately, in order to give the members, individually, an opportunity of paying their respects to the General. The house of representatives, also, received the General in their hall; the speaker's address, on the occasion, and Gen. La Fayette's reply, we will publish hereafter. It now appears, by information from Washington, that Gen. La Fayette will not be in North-Carolina as soon as we had heard by authority for asserting in our last. It will probably be sometime in January or February before he arrives among us.

The Assembly.—We are obliged this week, entirely to omit a journal of the proceedings of the General Assembly: in our next, we shall give a summary of all transactions in that body up to our last dates.

The bill to establish a "Bank of North-Carolina," was postponed indefinitely in the House of Commons, on the 14th inst. by a vote of 69 to 60.

The Markets.—Cotton, at our last dates from Fayetteville, brought from 11 to 13 cents; flour, fine, 4½—superfine, 5. Business was brisk in that town last week; the supply of cotton was large, but the prices were maintained. Both groceries and dry goods were plenty, and cheap.

In Charleston, on the 15th inst. upland cotton was from 9 to 14 cents, although very little would command the highest rate: yet a few superior lots sold as high as 15 cents.

The celebrated case of Clarke vs. the Corporation of Washington, to recover the \$100,000 which he drew in the Grand National Lottery, was tried in Alexandria week before last. The jury brought in a verdict of \$85,000 in favor of Clarke, (allowing the 15 per cent. deduction) with interest from the time the drawing took place. An effort will be made for a new trial.

The establishment of the "National Advocate," conducted by the redoubtable Mordecai Manasseh Noah, the Jew, is offered for sale; if not disposed of by the 15th inst. it was to be knocked off under the hammer. Poor Mordecai, we are afraid, will again be "knocked out of a job."

The Legislature of South-Carolina, on the 4th inst. re-elected the hon. John Gaillard a U. S. senator, for six years ensuing the 4th of March next.

The Pacha of Egypt, in his expedition against the Greeks, has been completely defeated in a naval action with the latter: the Greek fleet consisting of 80 vessels, attacked the barbarians, and succeeded in burning three of their frigates, (besides a number of small vessels) and capturing 80 transports. One of the sons of the Pacha is said to have been captured by the Greeks. It is with regret we find that 36 English, and 22 Austrian vessels, were engaged on the side of the Turks! It must be painful to every friend of the rights of man, to see Christian powers assisting the barbarians of Africa to smother the virtuous flame of liberty that has been kindled in Greece.

On the 19th ult. the steam-boat Rifleman was entirely consumed by fire, with all her valuable cargo of merchandise, while on her way from Mobile to Cahawba, Alabama. Passengers and crew saved.

An extract of a letter from Washington city, under date of Dec. 7, says: "Gen. Jackson will be elected the next President, without doubt. He will have the whole of the western states in the house; and I doubt not, Connecticut and Massachusetts, in due season."

Kentucky.—The Lexington Reporter of November 22, says that the fourteen electors in favor of Mr. Clay have all been chosen in that state.

The legislature of Kentucky have unanimously adopted a resolution authorizing Governor Desha to invite General La Fayette to visit that state.

Something New.—General Alexander Smyth, a member of congress from Virginia, has issued a proposal for the publication of a work explanatory of the Apocalypse. He introduces his proposals as follows:

I certify, on honor, that I have discovered the meaning of the Apocalypse, which (except that of some passages in the second and third chapters) has never been approached by any expaiir.

ALEXANDER SMYTH.

Married,

In this county, on the 23d inst. by Messrs. Pinkston, Esq. Mr. David Johnson to Miss Sarah Thompson.

Also, in Iredell county, on the 21st inst. by Thomas Fortune, Esq. Mr. William Fortune to Miss Cynthia Potts.

Bird,

In Davidson county, on the 20th inst. Duncan E. McGill, aged 6 years, son of Mr. Cornelius McGill.

By Saturday's Mail.

Louisiana.—Public anxiety has been so great, for some days past, to learn the result of the Presidential election in Louisiana, that we are pleased at now being able to satisfy all inquiry on the subject. By the arrival of a vessel at New York, intelligence has been received, that, on the 22d ult. the Legislature of that state appointed 4 Jackson electors, and one for Adams—so says one account, from Noah's paper. Another New-York paper says only 3 electors are for Jackson, and 2 for Adams. Crawford goes to the House, of course, over Clay. The strength of the candidates may now be put down thus:

| | | | |
|----------|--------|-----------|-------|
| Jackson, | Adams, | Crawford, | Clay, |
| 100 | 83 | 41 | 37 |

The National Road.—At the request of a number of the citizens of Salisbury and vicinity, a public meeting is called, to take place at the Court-House in Salisbury, on Saturday next, the 1st of January, 1825, to take measures for petitioning the President of the United States, on the subject of the National Road from Washington City to New Orleans, which the General Government contemplates establishing.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF IREDELL COUNTY.

At a meeting of the Society which took place at Statesville on the 4th day of Oct. 1824. It was resolved, that a General Meeting of said society shall be held at Statesville on the second Tuesday of January next. The officers and members are earnestly desired to be punctual in attending, as it is expected important business will be transacted on that day. Those who may wish to become members, will please to attend.

Published by order of the society.
JAS. CAMPBELL, Sec'y.

Stop the Runaway!

ABSCONDED from the subscriber, living in the town of Concord, Cabarrus county, North-Carolina, my apprentice boy, by the name of John Painger, who as I understand went off in company with two persons by the names of Joseph Shinn and John Hopkins. The said John Painger is about 19 or 20 years of age, five feet eight or ten inches high, sallow complexioned, stoop shoulder'd, and speaks very slow; he has a down cast sheepish countenance, dull, lazy appearance, and leans forward considerably when walking. The undersigned is inclined to believe, that Joseph Shinn, (one of the above named persons) has seduced off said apprentice. He was skulking about town for some time previous, and at that time disappeared: besides, disappeared at the same time, a dozen or two of hats, out of my hatter's shop, which most likely formed part of the company.

The said apprentice had on a blue broad cloth coat, and brown holland pantaloons. A reward of ten dollars will be given for the apprehension and delivery to me, of said apprentice, besides all reasonable expenses paid, or information to me given so that I can get him.

I do hereby warn all persons against harboring said apprentice.

Let the public be aware of his two associates, and especially of Joseph Shinn. The said Shinn is perhaps about thirty years of age, and is a hatter by trade. He is five feet six or eight inches high, dark complexioned, has large white eyes, sandy colored eyebrows, prodigious whiskers, and a mouth, in point of size, monstrous!

The said Shinn has a large stock of brass and impudence; talks a great deal about the wars and his chivalrous exploits therein: And who fain would assume the avocation of the black coat gentlemen. He is peculiarly distinguished for telling lies, and long stories about nothing; and his character, in point of honesty, does not stand beyond suspicion.

The said Shinn is in the habit of travelling much through the country, stays but a short time at a place, and contracts all the debts he can, but goes off without paying them. He frequently passes for a single man, but he has a wife and children in the county of Cabarrus. He is likewise insolvent.

As for the other one—John Hopkins, he is a shoemaker by trade, keeps low company; much addicted to intoxication, and when in that situation, the most abusive, ill-tongued fellow imaginable. His tongue is his only weapon of defence. He is stooped shouldered, very tall, lank sided, bandy legged, flat footed, and who presents pretty much the appearance of a scared crow eloping from a corn field. But he has higher claims to honesty than his associate—Shinn—or in other words, he is not as great a scoundrel as Shinn.

A further reward of twenty dollars will be given, for information and evidence which will lead to a detection of the aforesaid Shinn and Hopkins, in bearing off my hats, in order that that peculiar punishment, (whipping) might be inflicted, which is so admirably calculated for the reformation of such worthies.

ABRAHAM AREA
December 20, 1824.

William Miller's Estate.

THE subscriber having received letters testamentary on the last will and testament of William Miller, (tanner) dec'd. notifies all those indebted to him, by note or book account, to come forward and make immediate payment. All who wish indulgence, can have a short time, by attending at my house on the last day of December, (Friday) and securing their bonds and accounts, with approved security; the payment, in every instance, is requested. The situation of the estate requires prompt attention to this notice. All who fail to attend, may expect to find their demands in the hands of an officer for collection. All who have demands against the estate, are requested to present them, legally authenticated, in the time the law requires. No other notice will be given.

JOHN SCOTT, Executor.

On the same day, at the same place, will be hired, for one year, a number of likely young negroes, of both sexes, and some valuable cleared land rented, belonging to Esther Locke.

JOHN SCOTT, Guardian.

Also, at the same time and place, a number of likely negroes hired, and land rented, for one year, belonging to Elizabeth Locke, of whom Joseph McConaughy is guardian.
December 3, 1824. 4c39

Conner's Estate.

Sale of Property, Hiring of Negroes, and rent of LANDS.

ON Wednesday, the 5th day of January next, at the late residence of Henry Conner, dec'd. in Lincoln county, will be sold a number of

Cattle, Horses and Hogs;
A variety of Farming implements;
Gear Wagons, and Ploughs;
Household and Kitchen Furniture;
A large quantity of Cotton, mostly in bales;
Corn, and other grain;
Hay, Fodder, &c.
And many other articles too tedious to enumerate. About

Fifty Negroes,

many of them prime hands, will be hired until the 1st day of January, 1825.

Also, a number of excellent Farms will be rented for the ensuing cropping season.

The sale, hiring and renting, to continue from day to day until the same is completed.

A credit of twelve months will be allowed; other terms made known when the sale commences.

Due attendance will be given, by
JOHN F. BREVARD, Admr.
D. M. FORNEY, 3c38

Lincoln county, Dec. 1, 1824.

N. B. All those indebted to the said estate, and who may still wish to make payment or renew their notes previous to their being brought into suit, will find their notes, after the above-mentioned time, in the hands of Bartlett Shipp, Esq. who will have the necessary instructions how to proceed in the settlement of the same.

Valuable Lands, MILLS, and IRON WORKS, FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having become the purchaser of the Mills and Forge on Ball's creek, in this county, lately owned by Reuben Emerson and William Black, now offers the same for sale, on accommodating terms.

The premises are situated on Ball's creek, at its junction with the Catawba River, and on the river itself, near the Buffalo Shoals. Attached to the Mills is about

350 acres of Land,

on both sides of the creek, and extending to the river. The improvements on this tract consist of a Saw and Grist Mill and a Cotton Gin propelled by water; a commodious dwelling-house and other out buildings. No better situation for Mills, both with regard to the stream, the shoal on which the dam is erected, and the custom necessarily directed to this point, is afforded in this county.

The Forge and buildings attached thereto, are all new, and the work done in the best manner. Attached to this is

800 acres of Land,

lying generally on the creek and river, mostly of a good quality, and affording a considerable proportion of river low grounds and meadow land; and the 3d undivided part of 1000 acres of Land, containing an inexhaustible quantity of Iron Ore, of the best quality.

No further description is necessary, as those wishing to purchase would choose to view for themselves.

Men of enterprise would do well to turn their attention to this property, as this country affords no better situation for such to acquire a fortune.

A likely negro man, about 23 years of age, who is a first rate Forgemaster and Bloomer, will also be sold or hired. Also, two other negroes.

For terms, apply to
JOHN F. BREVARD.
Lincoln county, Dec. 1, 1824. 6c40

Removal.

MARTIN F. REVELL, Tailor, Salisbury, returns his sincere thanks to those who have encouraged him in his line of business, since his commencement in this place, and avails himself of this opportunity of informing the public in general, that he has removed his business to the shop in Main-street, recently occupied by J. B. Hampton as a silversmith shop, he having removed his business in an adjoining room.

M. F. Revell also informs his customers and the public generally, that he has just received the latest fashions from New-York and Philadelphia, which he will be happy to have a sufficient opportunity to exhibit, in an equal style to any that he has received. He likewise has just got some additional force, which will enable him to despatch work on a short notice. He hopes by his assiduity to business and neatness of work, to merit an equal share of encouragement.

N. B. M. F. Revell will be glad to take an apprentice to the above business, if he can get one on suitable terms.
Nov. 29, 1824. 7c44

Mail Stage Body.

FOR sale, at the shop of the subscriber, a good, substantial mail stage body, on reasonable terms. Apply to the subscriber, at his coach-making shop, Salisbury.

SAM'L LANDER.

Dec. 13, 1824.

Stick Gig, for Sale.

The subscriber has also for sale at his shop, a very good stick gig, almost new, with a first rate harness to it. I will also sell the gig very low.

SAM'L LANDER.
Dec. 13. 7c46

Negroes, for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell, at the court-house in Salisbury, on Saturday the 1st of January next, three or four likely negroes, belonging to the estate of Peter H. Swink, dec'd.

GEO. LOCKE, Admr.
Dec. 9, 1824. 3c39

Valuable Property.

ON Monday, the 20th of December next, will be sold at Public Sale, at the late dwelling-house of Frederick Dinkins, deceased, ten or twelve valuable NEGROES, (men and women,) amongst which are a good blacksmith, two shoemakers, and a weaver. Also, all the crop of corn, fodder and oats, a number of horses, hogs, and cows, together with all the household furniture, which is valuable. Sale to continue from day to day, until all is sold.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold, other property, a horse, bridle and saddle, and Dinkins, jr. dec'd.; and at the close of the sale, will be let the land and negroes, for one year, belonging to the heirs of Frederick Dinkins, dec'd. Due attendance and a reasonable credit will be given.

JAMES DINKINS, Admr.
2c37

Estate of Hezekiah Cowan.

THE subscriber having, at the November court last, received letters of administration on, and qualified as administrator of, the estate of Hezekiah Cowan, dec'd. hereby notifies all persons indebted to the said dec'd. to make payment; and all those having claims against the said dec'd., will present them, properly authenticated for settlement, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pled in bar of a recovery.

THOS. L. COWAN, Admr.
December 6, 1824. 5c40

Prospect Hill, for Rent.

THIS valuable plantation, the residence of the late Col. Richmond Pearson, jun. is offered for rent the ensuing year. This tract of land is in the Forks of the Yadkin, opposite to the Horse Shoe Neck, and near the mouth of Dutchman's creek. It contains about 600 acres; nearly one half is cleared, and in good order for cultivation; about one hundred acres is river and creek bottom, and the remainder of cleared land well adapted to the culture of cotton, corn, and small grain. The dwelling-house is equal to any in that section of country; the other improvements convenient and comfortable. The dwelling-house and about 100 acres of cleared land, may be had separately, as a tenant or tenants may prefer. For terms, apply to Mr. Henry S. Parker, agent for

JOSEPH PEARSON.
Dec. 4, 1824. 3c

Notice.

WILL be exposed to sale, in the town of Charlotte, on Wednesday, the 5th day of January next, all the effects belonging to the late firm of Cowan & Vail; consisting of a large and elegant assortment of household and kitchen Furniture, among which are one large Side Board, one set of Dining Tables, one set of Card Tables, one set of Tea Tables, all of the finest mahogany and most fashionable mechanism; also, one of the best mahogany cases eight day London Clocks, one pair of large gilt framed parlour Looking Glasses; about twenty-five beds, bedsteads and furniture, composed of the finest and best materials; several sets of Windsor Chairs, and a variety of tea ware and table furniture. All kinds of kitchen furniture in common use, a good Horse, two Milch Cows, the quantity of corn, hay and fodder, that may then be on hand, together with a number of other articles too tedious to mention.

The sale will be on a credit of twelve months. Bond and approved security will be required, for all sums over five dollars; for purchases under that amount, cash.

JAMES COWAN, Surviving Partner of the firm of Cowan & Vail.

N. B. The Sale will continue from day to day until all is sold.

AT PRIVATE SALE.

THAT valuable and well known House and Lot in the town of Charlotte, occupied for the last six years by Cowan & Vail, as a house of entertainment. Its central situation in the town and vicinity to the Court-House; its complete order and convenient arrangement for the entertainment of travellers and country custom; its spacious, well framed, two storied stables; its highly improved garden; its neat and convenient two storied kitchen; its secure frame smoke house and lumber room, with its large cellar, secure and dry at all seasons of the year, together with a never failing well of excellent water, convenient to the house and kitchen, will afford us use wishing to keep a public house advantages not surpassed by any in the state. Any person wishing to purchase, is requested to view the premises, that they may speak for themselves.

Also, about 40 acres of valuable land adjoining the town lands, thirty of which are inclosed and well adapted to the culture of all the products of the country.

I am disposed to sell the above premises upon accommodating terms, which can be known by applying to John Irwin, merchant, of Charlotte, or Thomas L. Cowan, of Salisbury.

JAMES COWAN.
Charlotte, Dec. 3, 1824. 3c38

Estate of Wm. Penny, dec'd.

THE executor wishing to close the business of this estate, requests all who have claims, of whatever description, against the same, to present them for settlement without delay.

All those who are indebted to the estate, and who have so long delayed payment, may expect the civil attentions of an officer of the law. No respect of persons will be shown.

JOHN F. BREVARD, Executor.
Lincoln county, Dec. 1, 1824. 3c38

State of North-Carolina, IREDELL COUNTY.

U. S. v. James Hume vs. James Hume: Original attachment returned levied on land. In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that James Hume, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless the defendant appear at the next term of our court to be held at the court-house in Statesville, on the 3d Monday of February, 1825, and plead, or the plaintiff will be heard ex parte and have judgment pro confesso.

R. SIMONTON, Ck. Price adv. \$4 75. 3m50

Indictments

For assault and battery, for sale at this Office.

The Muse.

FROM THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

When on the cold and lonely earth,
I lay this weary head,
Let no proud stone relate my birth,
Nor mock me when I'm dead.

But from the mound a floweret rear,
Upon a lonely spray;
And as it fades each varying year,
And wastes its bloom away,

'Twill better speak of him that's gone,
Of one that died in youth,—
Who merits not a flattering stone,
To blazon humble truth.

Let those who scorned me, then, draw near,
And shed one regretting—sorrowing tear,
At twilight's pensive hour.

Let them forget my follies there,
When I am cold and still;
And let his grave their pity share,
Who never wish'd them ill.

They cannot hate me when so low,
Nor envy my poor clay;
And why they should thus treat me now,
I never yet could say.

I'd cast away all wealth or fame,
Their smiles of love to share;
But all I boast 's an upright name,
And this I cannot spare.

Let not my friends there waste a tear,
On my cold, earthly bed;
They loved me while I lingered here,
But why regret me, dead!

'Tis Heaven that bids my spirit free—
Then mourn not over my grave;
The tears and sighs you weep for me,
Can never—never save.

But if some to the spot repair,
To mourn when I am gone,
Let no unfeeling grief mingle there—
Weep tears of love—or none.

PASQUIN.

EDUCATION.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. White: I wish to make a few additional remarks on the subject of education. When I closed my first communication, I was speaking with respect to schools of a higher grade than those at which our children are in general to be educated. Perhaps we have in our state more schools for the languages and sciences than the circumstances of the country call for. The consequence is, they are not well patronized. But so far as my acquaintance extends, we have not one school, the great object of which is to give our young men a superior English education. Nor till the general establishment of schools, with teachers of competent literary attainments, will there be much demand for them; for our youth will probably either aspire to a classical education, or be satisfied with such degrees of knowledge as those to which their parents attained. And yet it is to this last class, to men of their limited acquirements, that North-Carolina is to look for many of her instructors, of her magistrates, of her legislators, and of the officers of church and state. Establish schools, offer suitable salaries to instructors; and, in return, demand proper qualifications, and you will render a most important service to your country. You will cherish a spirit of enterprise among the citizens; you will open to those born in the humblest circumstances, the way to wealth, to usefulness and distinction.

It seems to have been a maxim which regulated the measures of our Legislature in preceding years, on the subject of education, that nothing could be done. And Governor Holmes, if I comprehend his meaning, seems to consider general education as desirable, rather than attainable, in our present circumstances. The subject, it must readily be admitted, is one of much difficulty, as well as one of immense importance. But if the object is great and desirable, and not absolutely out of our reach, difficulties should not deter us from laboring diligently and perseveringly for its accomplishment. We should cheerfully submit to much inconvenience, and to much expense, in order to obtain so great a treasure, and in order that our neighbors and the community at large may extend the same inestimable blessing to their offspring.

Both the location and the support of the schools will be attended with some obstacles. But cannot the collected wisdom of the state surmount them? The General Assembly might locate a few in each county, at the most eligible places, and leave the others to be located by proper persons, appointed for that purpose. Or whilst they as-

signed the number of schools to each county, according to its population, or some other principle, they might leave their location to the inhabitants.

And as to the funds for the support of schools, can they not be obtained without impoverishing the people, or drawing on their purses beyond what they will cheerfully bear? Here is the greatest difficulty. Overcome this and all the others will readily yield. But in case of war, or foreign invasion, North Carolina could easily raise, equip and support in the field, 1000 men.—And can she not with equal ease if that number is needed, employ 1000 instructors half of the year? North-Carolina expends annually several millions of dollars for foreign commodities! Can she not employ to better advantage, one or two hundred thousand dollars within her own bounds, in educating her children? The money thus expended, will not be sent out of the country. It will be still in circulation. I do hope Mr. Editor that the General Assembly will do this year something for the promotion of literature and education, more than make "fine speeches," that they will take up this important subject with becoming spirit; and by their united wisdom, be enabled to originate and carry into successful operation, measures which will extend the blessings of education throughout North-Carolina. A. B.

AMERICAN PAINTERS.

An Edinburgh writer, after giving his opinion of our most distinguished artists, holds the following language in respect to Mr. C. HARDING of Kentucky.

"This extraordinary man is a fair specimen of American character.—About six years ago, he was living in the wilds of Kentucky, had never seen a decent picture in his life, and spent most of his leisure time in drumming for a militia company, and in fitting axe-helves to axes; in which two things he soon became distinguished. By and bye, some revolution took place in his affairs; a new ambition sprang up within him; and, being in a strange place, without friends and without money, and with a family of which he had been disappointed by a sign painter, Mr. Harding undertook the sign apparently out of compassion to the landlord, but in reality to pay his bill, and provide for his children. He succeeded; had plenty of employment in the "profession" of sign painting; took heart, and ventured a step higher; first in painting chairs, and then portraits. Laughable as this may seem, it is, nevertheless, entirely and strictly true. I could mention several instances of a like nature; one of a tinsmith, who is now a very good portrait painter in Philadelphia, named Eichholtz; another of a silversmith, named Wood, whose miniature, and small portraits are masterly; and another of a portrait painter named James, whose paintings, if they were known here, would be regarded with astonishment."

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.

In the incipient, and indeed in more advanced stages of this unhappy complaint, the inhaling of the fumes arising from the burning of a composition, the basis of which is supposed to be common tar, has been of singular utility. A Mr. Tunewell, of Poole, Dorsetshire, has employed it with extraordinary success; the *modus operandi* he thus explains—"The first symptoms of this horrid disease are generally accompanied by an irritating cough which arises from the excretion of that beautiful and delicate structure, the lining of the air tubes, which no medicine can possibly reach; the excretions aggravated by the cough, gradually degenerate into open and destructive ulcers, whereas the fumigation coming in immediate contact with those excretions, or perhaps, small ulcers, it heals them, the cough ceases, the patient gains strength, and ultimately recovers." English pap.

SYMPATHY.

How sweet is the exercise of social sympathy; they are a balm which mingled in the bitter cup of grief, allays its harshness, and subdues its venom. No human being can be perfectly miserable so long as he can enjoy the sympathy of one kindred soul; and even when that is denied, the Christian knows that there is an ear open to the sorrowful sighings of every afflicted heart.

The hardest trial of the heart, is whether it can bear a rival's failure without triumph.

Notice.

I WILL sell at the door of the Court-House in Salisbury on the third Monday of February next, so much of each of the following tracts of land as will satisfy the taxes, unless they are paid together with the costs for advertising before that time. For the purpose of affording opportunities of paying I will attend at Statesville on the Wednesday of every week from this time until the day of sale.

Captain Pott's Company.

191 acres belonging to 178 Joseph Hair Archibald's heirs 125 Hugh Hamilton 132 Jacob Brier 100 Samuel Hughes 411 David Beal 130 James Hall 190 Ann Beard 125 James Johnson 86 David Chambers 167 Robert Lazenby 50 Samuel Chambers 360 Samuel Murdahl 50 Henry Chambers 100 John Nichols 43 Robert Chambers 21 Thomas O'Neale 30 James Chambers 113 Josiah Potts 160 William Dobbins 600 Thomas Porter's heirs 83 Aaron Dutart 101 Jas. Flannegan's es-266 James Porter ate 347 Isaac Shinn 82 James Hair 110 Baird Summers 150 William Hall 80 David Tucker 225 George Hall 1607 Sarah Tucker 170 David Hall 250 Matthew Vanclever.

Captain Dunlap's Company.

146 David Baelig 160 John Forsyth 163 Jonathan Cash 300 Henderson Forsyth 280 Margaret Cash 128 Wm. Fitzgerald 104 John Dew 133 Horatio Gaither 449 John Farrell, sen.

Captain Aubury's Company.

54 William Cash 187 Jonathan Early 200 ditto in tract 146 Josiah Johnson 79 Reason Cash 190 Aaron Lewman 100 John Cash 174 William Rewes 95 Elizabeth Cash 100 Isaac S. Wade

Captain Houston's Company.

144 Lavinia Baggerly 148 Abner Holloway 200 Archibald Cast 223 Lewis Hawkins 100 John Carraset, jun. 175 John Mallis 289 Thomas Cochran 50 Wm. McConnell, jr. 230 John Campbell 233 Buckner Parker 676 Wm. Donakrass 100 John Smoot 31 Matilda Erwin 70 Moses Wooton 170 Encas Erwin 110 John Whitaker.

Captain Sharpe's Company.

74 George Bumaby 103 Alex. W. Herrega 140 William S. Cole 64 Joseph Mangum 54 Caleb Condiey 200 Charles Maddison 210 Marcen Duval 272 William Moore 96 Thomas Dornback 80 Elizabeth Sharpe 500 Alex. Donaldson 347 Silas M. Sharpe 200 Reason Holland 243 James Templeton 55 Joshua Jones 158 William Tomlinson 231 Elisha Journey 88 William Ubanks 200 Thomas Moore 87 ditto in tract

Captain Ball's Company.

100 belonging to Samp- 40 Sarah Peirce son Ball 114 John Roberts 100 William Brown 110 William Redman 170 Levi Bagwell 174 Matthew Roberts 213 Richard Chamblay 100 William Shoemaker 100 John Dowell, jr. 155 Randle Shoemaker 191 Mary Fletcher 30 Joshua Southern 200 William Henderson 50 Lavinia Shoemaker 482 Mary Hammonds 100 Alexander Williams 121 John M'Haffy 162 Affee Williams. 100 John Privette

Captain McClain's Company.

577 belonging to Bur-195 John Luckey rall Barker 612 Dan'l. Looper's es. 639 Hinchey Barker 64 John M'Kee, Esq. 100 Ruth Burday 50 Richard Millsapps 100 John Blankenhip 352 James Mitchell, jr. 410 Wm. Cowan's estate 120 Solomon Mitchell 107 Rufus Clanton 252 David M'Cauleus 100 Betsey Coutts 553 Henry Patterson 100 Burwell Barkers es-340 David Green 40 James Daniel 142 Elizabeth Slown's estate 102 William Fairies 150 Samuel Smith 100 Isham Goodwin 581 James Smith 110 John Gwatting 661 John Smith 535 John Griffith 580 David Smith 200 200 Robert Stewart 102 William Gwatting 867 Amos Stevenson 913 James Hartness 424 Jeremiah G. Slown 433 Cha's. Hutton's es-424 40 Wm. White jun. 414 Robert Ketton 40 Wm. White jun. 850 Geo. Luckey, sen. 100 John Wallis 83 Wm. Luckey, jun. 250 Andrew Webbsest. 218 Tho's. Luckey B. S.

Capt. Jone's Company.

610 belonging to James 70 Charles Hatton Bogle 75 Samuel Luckey 690 Joseph W. Bogle 100 George H. Luckey 200 Brimley Barnes 100 James Luckey 50 James Baker 162 John Mathison 140 William Brown 116 George Mitchell 300 John Bungarner 422 James M'Donald 150 David Carroll 109 Benjamin Manday 218 Christian Carroll 48 James Manday 170 John Davenport 438 William Manday jr. 133 Verby Daniel 300 John Presnell 300 William Elder 647 William Smith 250 Benjamin Turner 256 Fergus Sloan 200 Cornelius Goble 72 Joseph Shook 153 Alexander Griffin 353 John Smith 17 John Hart 75 Henry Teague 915 Jonah Hammonds 134 John Teague 675 Joseph Harrison 306 John White, temp.

Capt. Wilfong's Company.

212 belonging to An- 219 Thomas Morrison drew Davis 153 Alexander Murdahl 50 William Davis 268 James C. Morrison 100 Samuel Davis 114 Hugh M'Kay 100 Conrad Highmaller 300 Alexander M'Kay 184 James Harbin 104 John Scott, in tract 774 Solomon Hood 250 Thomas Snoddy 143 Fergus Milligan 200 Edward Teague 678 Neill M'Kay, s.s.

Capt. Alexander's Company.

147 belonging to Silas 240 Fergus Milli- Boy 240 Fergus Milli- gan's estate 73 James Brotherton 223 Jarret Moody 297 Elizabeth Fortune 20 James Orton jun 630 Jason Fortune's es- 450 William Potts 271 William Guy 174 Willis Privitt 40 Moses Guy 396 David Potts 196 Abner Harris 183 Henry Potts 300 Wm. Irwin's es-224 224 Thos. Reynolds 630 Thomas Lewis 162 Jno. Rounsaville 165 George Milligan 300 James Reynolds 153 James Milligan 164 Sam'l. Sumpter 411 Alexander Mil- 261 James Thomas ligan's estate 250 Andw. Morrison 150 Jas. Woodside 150 Alex. M'Kinzie 250 James White

Capt. Murdahl's Company.

174 belonging to 550 Widw Freeland Benj. Bragg 249 Hugh M. Hall 85 Zephaniah Ellis 100 David Hampton

139 James Freeland 224 Geo. Morrison 222 Wm. Freeland 297 James Punish 222 Alex. Freeland 150 Alex. Watts Capt. Howard's company. 200 belonging to Ni- cholas Cloer. 222 Reuben M'Kas- kle 219 Geo. Campbell 100 Etheldred Da-130 James Mays via 782 William M'Kay 100 Geo. Gilreath 104 belonging to An- 130 Christ'r Hoff- gus M'Kay man 900 Robert M'Kay 100 Robert Johnson (red) 580 Elisha K. John-300 Daniel M'Kay son 100 Campbell M'Kay 320 John M'Calloch 300 Robert M'Kay 90 Murdoch M'- (brown) Kay 260 David Smith in tract 264; Abra'm Wha- ley 100 John M'Intosh, sen. 100 Margaret White 300 John M'Kay

Capt. Byer's company. 132 Howell Alley 1750 Alfred Kerr 147 William Alley 300 William Sees 115 Jno Black, sen. 133 John Norwood 527 Robert Byers 126 Dempsey Run- kin's estate 1194 Charles D-Con- 250 Joseph Rogers ner 130 William White 83 Nancy Fowler 600 Moses Wins- low's es. 224 Sam'l. Hannah 50 Joseph Harvell 143 Hez'ki'h Hobbs

Capt. Brawley's company. 96 Matthew Boston 770 Jn Huggins, esq. 140 Eph. Beasley 600 Thomas Harris 286 Wm. Brawley, 319 Joel Huggins sen. 70 Alex. Hughes 100 Dovey M. Bre-193 Lewis P. Kirk vard 243 Wm. A. Kirk 300 Robert Brawley 247 James R. Neily 35 Samuel Brooks 108 Abraham Nelson 100 Adam Brevard 103 Alex. Scott 121 Arch'd Brown 121 Jas. Templeton 167 Mary Caruthers 398 Wm. Wallace 275 Thomas Deaton 322 Littlebury Wor- sham's heirs 115 Tho's Edwards

Capt. Nicholson's company.

250 belonging to 143 John Harkey Orin Bass 111 Eli Erwin 252 J. Brawly 400 Thomas Erwin 50 Daniel Beam 294 Wm. Kerr, sen. 153 Jno. Bill in tract 60 John King 325 Matthew Brown 53 Andrew Kerr 40 Geo. Brown 183 Jas. Kerr's heirs 248 John Curry 120 Wm. S. Kerr 65 James Chrissy 104 Angus M'Kay 130 John Cook 264 Wm. M'Kay 94 Rich Collins. 460 Dan'l. M'Kay 96 Andrew Cook's 689 Charles Mills 172 Solomon Doug-1041 N. M'Kay sen lass 206 Daniel M'Kay 89 J John Erwin 63 Edw'd. Poston 150 John Frohock 450 Jacob Reinar 248 John Trumell 100 Smith Reynolds 100 Pat'k Gra- ham's heirs 83 Robt Torren- tine 94 Robt. Gillespie 300 Mich. Walker Dec. 10. ABSALOM K. SIMONTON, Sheriff of Iredell county.

J. F. & John Lippett, WHOLESALE GROCERS.

HAY-STREET, Fayetteville, North-Carolina. Offer for sale, for cash or produce, 15 Hhds Sugar 35 bbls do. 10 bbls loaf do. 55 bags Coffee 20 bags pepper, allspice and ginger 20 hbls molasses 25 bbls N. E. Rum 10 do. Northern Gin 5 do. Malaga Wine 200 kegs cut nails and brads, assorted, 4d to 40d 30 tons Swedes Iron, assorted 1000 lbs German Steel 1350 do. blistered Steel 250 do. cast Steel 2500 do. share moulds 1500 do. hoop Iron 2000 do. sheet Iron 1500 bushels Liverpool Salt 700 do. Sound Salt 40 boxes No. 10 cotton Cards 10 do. do. 6 wool Cards 50 do. 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Window Glass 100 reams Wrapping paper 25 do. Writing do. 50 kegs FFF Dupont's Powder 3 do. Shot, assorted 2 do. bar Lead 10 bbls tanner's Oil 20 do. Mackerel 20 half bbls do. 8 crates Stone Jugs, assorted 1500 lbs Saltpetre 500 do. Alum 500 do. Brimstone Bagging, Bale Rope and twine With an assortment of PAINTS, OIL, and DYE-STUFFS. Also, a constant supply of wool machine Cards. October 28, 1824. 8:38

Hardware and Cutlery.

DAVID B. CRANE & CO. have just rec'd their full importation of HARDWARE and Cutlery, direct from England. Their present assortment consists of almost every article usually kept in a country store, and is much larger than usual; which they offer at wholesale to responsible country dealers, on a liberal credit. Fayetteville, Oct. 28, 1824. 9:39

New Supply of Fresh Goods.

THE subscriber is receiving and opening a large and general assortment of all kinds of Goods, at his store in Salisbury, from Philadelphia and New-York; and has made arrangements to receive from said places, monthly, any further supply that may be necessary—selected with care, and laid in at prices that will enable him to sell very low. His customers, and the public at large, are respectfully invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves. J. MURPHY. 6m48 Salisbury, Sept. 1824. N. B. Country Produce of all kinds, received in exchange.

New Cash Store.

I HAVE just opened a new and extensive assortment of reasonable and fashionable GOODS, which I have carefully selected from the markets of Philadelphia and New-York, and purchased with cash; and I now offer them to the public at the lowest prices. However, I do not wish the public to take my word for it, but will thank them to call and examine for themselves, as I feel satisfied that I can offer them inducements to "call again." Even those who have not the cash to purchase, will do me a favor by calling, and examining my prices. A. TORRENCE. Salisbury, Dec. 5, 1824. 33

FAYETTEVILLE.

HAVE received their fall importation of DRY GOODS, direct from England and New-York. Their assortment includes almost every article needed in a country store. They invite all responsible dealers to come and buy, on as liberal terms of credit as are given by any importer in the United States. Other houses in this town have imported so largely this season, that the amount of goods here at present, far exceeds that of any former time in our experience. The stock of Groceries is equally extensive. Country dealers, therefore, have many more advantages now than heretofore, in this market. Fayetteville, Oct. 23, 1824. 9:39

Fresh Goods.

THE subscribers are receiving, and opening, at their STORE in Concord, direct from Philadelphia and New-York, a large and general assortment of

All kinds of Goods:

and have made arrangements to receive from said places, monthly, any further supply that may be necessary—selected with care, and laid in at prices that will enable them to sell very low. Their customers, and the public at large, are respectfully invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves. MURPHY & BROWN. Concord, Sept. 1824. 48 Country Produce, of all kinds, received in exchange for Goods.

Charles Biles' Estate.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Charles Biles, dec'd, are hereby notified to come forward immediately, and make payment, as it is desired to settle the estate as soon as possible; and all persons having claims against said estate, will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement. SAM'L. LEWIS, Adm'r. ALEX'N. BOYD, 33 Nov. 18, 1824.

Estate of Jos. Hamilton, dec'd.

THE subscribers having qualified, on the 21st day of October, 1824, as the executors of the last will and testament of the said Joseph Hamilton, deceased, do hereby notify all persons having legal demands against the estate of the said testator, to present the same for payment within the time prescribed by law, or otherwise they shall be forever barred; and all those that are indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment. AUDLEY HAMILTON, NANCY HAMILTON, JOHN McDOWELL, Rutherford co. N. C. Oct. 22, 1824. 7:38

Cotton Ginning.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the merchants of the town of Salisbury, and the citizen farmers of his neighborhood, that he has just finished a large building, 32 by 52, for Ginning of Cotton, to run by water; and that he is also well fixed for packing cotton, in the neatest manner, for market. He assures his friends, who may favor him with their custom, that he will have their cotton packed and put up in the neatest manner, and in the shortest time possible, and on the lowest terms at which it is done by others. He also assures those who send cotton to his gin, that it will be kept separate from others, so that they will be sure to get the same cotton they send. He has located and built this establishment, at his Mill Plantation, two miles from Salisbury. JA: FISHER. October 18, 1824. 28

Store-House at Mocksville, TO RENT.

THE subscriber wishes to rent the following property, during one year, or for a term of years, to wit: A lot at Mocksville, Rowan county, on which a spacious store-house, with a good cellar, and a large two-story house, divided into convenient and useful apartments, are erected. Mocksville is near about in the centre of that section of Rowan, known as the Forks. As that part of country, both as to fertility of soil and population, is not inferior to any, a profitable result might be anticipated from a mercantile establishment at that place. Gentlemen in that business, and wishing a situation, are invited to call and view the premises, and judge for themselves. ELIZABETH M. PEARSON. Mocksville, May 22, 1824. 409

100 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, on the 16th of October, 1824, a negro man named Adam, aged 27 years. He was lodged in the jail of Randolph county on the 19th or 20th inst.; and was taken out of said jail on the 8th of November, 1824, by the subscriber, and taken on home, with a pair of hand-cuffs on. On arriving at the subscriber's house, on the 9th of November, 1824, he was left in a room with a small boy; whilst the family was at supper in another room, by some means Adam slipped out of the door, and made his escape. At the time he was taken up, he had expressed a purpose to his possession. The said boy Adam has a scar on his right hand, occasioned by a wagon wheel. He had on, when he went away, a snuff-colored cotton coat, with hand-cuffs, well rivetted. He has heretofore passed as a brickmaker, and as a free man when last taken up. One hundred dollars reward will be given for the apprehension and delivery of said negro. 2t44 MACK CRUMP. Davidson county, N. C. Nov. 9, 1824.

House and Lot, in Charlotte.

FOR sale, on accommodating terms, the house and lot in the town of Charlotte, which adjoins Mr. John Irwin's store, on the north corner. Apply to JAMES TORRENCE. Charlotte, May 7, 1824. 07